

## Chocolates, Candy and Ice Cream

Pure cream caramels and all kinds of delicious home made fresh candy, made in our sanitary kitchen in Alma.

REGULAR MEALS AND LUNCHES

Served piping hot off our new steam stable.

## De Luxe Candy Co.



HONESTLY WERE TOO BUSY TO WRITE

So we take this means of telling you of the study that we have put into the making of babies' pictures exclusively. We have the time—the patience—the inclination, to catch babies' real expression. Mothers are the most critical of judges. The mothers of the city are our strongest boosters. Ask any mother—or better still, bring your baby. Your friends can buy any thing you can, except your photograph.

**W. E. BAKER**  
Alma's Artist

## Spring is Coming Dress Up Your Homes

The semi-annual house cleaning will soon be on in full swing. At this store you will find every kind of convenience and necessity for the house cleaning season.

### Read this List

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Varnish and Paint Brushes | Latch Hinges               |
| Dairy Pails               | Curtain Goods              |
| Scrub Brushes             | Canvas Gloves              |
| Whisk Brooms              | Sunbrite Cleanser          |
| All kinds of Soap         | Cedar Oil Furniture Polish |
| "Whiz" Hand Cleaner       | Good Brooms, 25c           |
| Wall Cleaner              | Matches, 3 boxes for 10c   |
| Paints                    | Dust Pans                  |
| Waste Baskets             |                            |

## Welch's Bazaar

## Flour Flour \$6.50 per bbl.

A car of Gold Medal Flour to arrive soon. We are taking orders at \$6.50 per bbl. It will be to your interest to get posted on flour prices and lay in a good supply at this money saving price.

We keep in stock other well known brands of flour, and in fact a complete line of table supplies. The specials which we offer each week will be money saved and frequent visits to our market will keep you posted on prices and at the same time save you money.

## Bartley's Market

The Alma Record \$1.00

### THE STOCKMAN.

You are safe to buy an old sire for the hog herd, but don't get him very fat. Plenty of pure air is a necessity with sheep. They do not require quarters so warm as other farm animals, but there must be no drafts. A grain mixture of oats, corn, wheat bran and oilmeal is the best grain ration, with some good bright mixed hay, to put flesh on horses.

Care must be taken that the broad sow is not overfed. This causes a heavy milk flow, and scouring is generally produced in the pigs.

No animal is thrown off its feed so quickly by unclean or tainted food as a sheep.

Two parts oats and one part wheat bran, with a little oilmeal added, is a good grain ration for growing colts.

### WEANING AND CARE OF EARLY SPRING LAMBS

On my farm the early spring lambs are weaned the middle of June, when they are three and one-half months old, writes a correspondent of the Farm Progress. Some sheepmen advocate allowing them to continue to run with the ewes, but in my experience I have found that the latter will do better without the lambs and with plenty of good pasture the lambs will make better growth if they are separated from their mothers. The distance between the ewes and lambs is made so great that neither can hear the other bleat.

The ewes require some attention at this time. They need to be carefully dried off in milk giving. To do this my ewes are put in the shortest pasture on the farm and allowed to have no grain until the milk secretion has dried off. During the time the ewes are being dried off in milk flow I look them over carefully every two or three days to see if any of them need milking off. In case they do I stand astride



One thing that makes the Shropshire popular with us is that it is one of the best breeds known for its appearance. In appearance the sheep is fine, being well proportioned and built on beautiful lines. As you stand and look at one of these sheep you are at once struck by its symmetry and the strong, compact form of the body. The wool is close and beautiful, being longer than that of many other breeds. The sheep shown is a Shropshire.

their necks and reach down either side to the udder and milk them out very quickly. I regard milking them out an important matter and not to be neglected under any circumstances. In this regard my reason for being so particular is that it is the best milk and the most desirable mother ewe that is most persistent in milking; consequently I would not have her udder spoiled for a little lack of care at this time.

As soon as the milk secretion has ceased the ewes are turned on good pasture. They are not fattened, but are put into a plump condition preparatory to entering the breeding period and the winter. The lambs, on the other hand, are pushed rapidly, as quick maturity is a matter of considerable importance if the best profit is to be made from them. The lambs make a better growth while young at less cost a pound, and taking all things into consideration, it is more desirable to get them off to market at the earliest possible moment.

The flock is provided with plenty of pure water all the time, which is very essential, as a discouraging outcome is apt to be the result if the animals are compelled to drink unclean water or made to go without water for a time during hot weather.

The lambs are fed a small quantity of oats mixed with bran as an appetizer and are allowed the run of a fresh clover pasture, which keeps them growing nicely. The animals are regularly supplied with salt. A flock of sheep salted regularly do far better, remain in a more thrifty condition and make a greater gain than those which are supplied with this element at irregular intervals.

**Fitting a Horse For Market.** Hard and fast rules in the stable concerning the care of the horses are always money in the owner's pocket. A horse that is offered for sale will bring a better price if he is in good flesh and is sleek and glossy. While conditioning a horse for market it is much better and more satisfactory to give the horse proper exercise. Light work or short drives on the road are a safe and sane way.—Farm Journal.

**Breeding For Layers.** Tom Barron of England, the famous expert, believes that an egg laying strain cannot be produced by inbreeding. In order for a hen to be a good producer she must be in good health and full of vigor. In his own case he has not bred from a male for years which was not bred from hens which laid 300 eggs or more, and he recommends that method. He does not try to overdo the thing and has not bred for the 300 egg hen. He breeds for high averages instead of exceptionally high individuals.

### WINTER CARE OF CELLARS.

Uniform Temperature and Good Ventilation Are Positive Requirements.

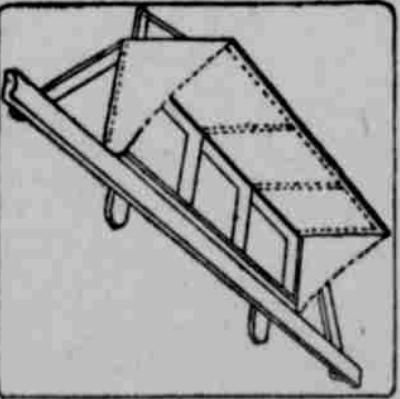
A uniform temperature of 45 degrees, perfect ventilation and good order are the three essentials for success with the cellar in winter. Uniform temperature and ventilation, of course, are positive requirements, for without either the real value of the cellar will be lost. Cellars are used primarily for storage purposes, and when the temperature rises above 50 degrees the root crops and fruit will shrivel and even start growth. Since potatoes are stored in the cellar and losses of potatoes are due to moisture and high temperature, it is necessary to maintain a temperature of 40 degrees or under.

The storage part of the cellar should be separated from the section containing the heating plant, so that little if any heat will pass through. This requires a strong, substantial wall, and the tighter it is built the better will be the insulation. Then there should be a ventilator which will admit air from the outside and which can be opened or closed at the will of the owner. As every cellar should have a good stand and thermometer, the temperature can be watched and regulated. If the opening is on an unprotected place it can be covered with several thicknesses of burlap. This will prevent direct drafts of wind blowing into the cellar and prevent fluctuating temperatures. The farm home derives much good from a first rate cellar.

**Caring For the Colt in Winter.** The important question of how to care for the growing colt through the winter confronts the farmer. Many colts will be taken from pasture with a goodly store of fat only to be turned out to a straw pile for feed and shelter and will come out next spring lighter in weight than they are now. On the other hand, not a few colts may be ruined by heavy feeding in stalls, where they cannot take exercise. The ideal shelter for colts is a tightly built shed, open to the south, where the animals may go in and out at their own pleasure and where they may have the run of a good big field for exercise. Idle farm horses can best be sheltered in the same way. A dry bed and protection from cold winds and rain are all that is needed.

Two parts of oats (preferably crushed) and one part of bran make a very suitable feed for growing colts. In cold weather a little corn may be added, not to exceed 25 per cent of the ration. If clover or alfalfa is used as half of the roughage ration no oilmeal will be needed, but if the roughage consists of wild hay or corn stover about 8 per cent of oilmeal should be added to the grain ration. Where oats are high in price and barley is plentiful a ration of crushed barley, 90 per cent; bran, 30 per cent, and oilmeal, 10 per cent, should give good results.

**The Hopperdozer.** There are sections where grasshoppers are annual pests. When they come next season try this old device for getting rid of them. It was first used during the migratory grasshopper



years of 1874-6. It consists of shallow sheet iron pans, containing oil or tar, mounted on low wheels or sled runners. An upright screen at the back catches the hoppers as the machine is drawn forward.

**A Roup Preventive.** There is no cure for roup, but here is a recipe for prevention: Clean quarters, which means freedom from insect pests; clean floor; new earth if the floor is of dirt; regular cleaning, not necessarily daily.

### TIMELY FARM HINTS.

An old stove in the woodshed will make it a snug place in which to mend the harness and do odd jobs of carpentering.

Flocks are said to give the greatest profits when run on small flocks of fifty or not more than 100.

A well cared for flock of hens will pay a bigger dividend than anything on the farm.

Dig over the soil in orchards and pick out the worms. If necessary, throw out all the soil, and after the worms are destroyed throw the soil back.

Mulching trees brings the roots to the surface. Don't mulch unless you expect to keep it up.

The poultry manure is a valuable asset. The most satisfactory way of storing it is in barrels.

Exercise is alike beneficial to man, beast and fowls. None thrive without it.

The liming of soils is a very old and very good agricultural practice.

In unproductive orchards of but a single variety top grafting part of the trees with other varieties is recommended.

**Advice From a Philosopher.** A little wayside sermon by Brother Clio Harper:

"Cut out extravagant speech. If the undertakers got all the otherwise healthy folks who 'were just tickled to death' the cemeteries would have to be enlarged."—Atlanta Constitution.

**The Geography of Efficiency.** Definition of a successful business: A small body of well dressed men entirely surrounded by stenographers.—New York Sun.

## POULTRY and EGGS

### HATCHING WITH HENS.

Some Precautions to Observe When Chickens Come Unevenly.

Sitting hens do best when confined to slightly darkened nests at hatching time and not disturbed unless they step on or pick their chickens when hatching. In the latter case the chickens may be removed as soon as dry in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material and kept near a fire until all the eggs are hatched.



Fresh eggs placed in a clean nest under a hen that is free from lice and mites will hatch chicks that are free from disease of any kind, for inherited diseases are rare and can be absolutely avoided by never using for breeding purposes hens that have ever shown signs of sickness. The picture shows a mother hen and her brood.

In place of this the eggs may be removed and placed under a quieter hen whose eggs are hatching at the same time.

An incubator may also be used to keep the earliest hatched chickens warm in case they are removed from the nest. If the eggs hatch unevenly those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heat is necessary.

It is necessary to remove the eggshells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as the hatching is over. Hens are fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise hens will leave the nest.

### THE VALUE OF A HEN.

How the Poultry Experts Figure Out Her True Worth.

From the commercial point of view the good egg laying hen is a very valuable business investment. The poultry experts in charge of the Missouri egg laying contest have made some interesting deductions concerning the real commercial worth of a hen. Figuring under Missouri conditions that a hen costs \$1 to feed for a year and that eggs average 20 cents a dozen, the hen that lays 60 eggs in a year just pays for her feed. Estimating that it costs half as much again for housing and labor, the 60 egg hen just pays her total keeping.

Then the 100 egg hen makes a profit of 10 eggs, the 120 egg hen 30 eggs and the 200 egg hen 110 eggs profit. In the latter instance the profit is \$185 1-3. If this were considered as 8 per cent interest on an investment the hen would be worth \$229. Of course this is for the 200 egg hen, but the 200 egg hen is the hen of today, with all due apologies to those who have recently placed the 300 egg hen in the limelight.

The figures above place the hen in line with other business projects, where it really belongs. Considering the year in and year out profitability of the poultry industry, properly conducted, the insatiable demand for chickens and eggs, the proverbial shortage in the best consuming states and the stability of the industry as a whole, the hen is logically a true business proposition.—Orange Judd Farmer.



### THE AMERICAN RAVEN.

Found Now Only in Safe Retreats in the Rocky Mountains.

The raven has gained little in the affections of the people from his kindly act of supplying Elijah, the prophet, with food when hunger pressed him. The raven is thought of as a bird of ill omen wherever his black shadow appears. He is the sinister bird, and he cannot shake from his feathers his evil name, though it be only in part deserved.

How can any one be supposed to cultivate affection for a bird of which a great poet could write lines like these: The sad presaging raven tolls The sick man's passport in her hollow beak.

And in the shadow of the silent night Doth smile contagion from her sable wing.

The raven is passing. Already it has almost entirely disappeared from the British Islands. Formerly the American raven was fairly common in our middle western country, in New England and in the lower ranges of the Allegheny mountains. Today it is only occasionally to be seen in its ancient haunts.

In the rocky mountains, however, where men are scarce, the raven is holding its own. It builds its nest on the edge of the ledges of the inaccessible cliffs, and, sighting its foe from afar, it keeps the distance in which lies safety.

The raven is ugly in shape, as it is in voice. Its sole beauty lies in the luster of its feathers when the sun strikes them full and fair. It is a bearded bird, with high shoulders and certain bumps and humps here and there to make its form seem utterly lost to symmetry.

The bird is not altogether bad. It robs the nests of other birds, and it is this trait of character which has lost it caste and life in England. The gamekeeper shoots it on sight, and in recent years, because of the growing scarcity, the museum collectors have been hunting the raven in all places where it is reported to have dared to show its head.

The raven is the bird of books. It has a larger place in literature perhaps than all other birds combined if we except the eagle. Shakespeare mentions it no less than fifty times. Milton did not neglect it, and all the poets—ancient, medieval and modern—have considered the raven.

The American raven probably will be removed and placed under a quieter hen whose eggs are hatching at the same time.

### JOKING RELATIVES.

Peculiar and Embarrassing Custom of the Crow Indians.

The Crow Indians are divided into thirteen clans. In former times the number was probably greater. These groups are called by nickname-like designation, such as Whistling Waters, They Bring Game Without Having Killed It, Killed In Their Stomach, and so forth. Every individual belongs to his mother's clan, and it is considered highly improper to marry a person of one's own clan, since all the marriageable women of that group are reckoned as belonging to the status of either a mother or a sister.

Those individuals whose fathers belong to the same clan stand to each other in a very special relation, which for want of a better name may be called the "joking relationship." They are privileged to play pranks and practical jokes on each other without giving offense, says the Southern Farmer. More particularly is it the function of one of them to administer a stinging rebuke when the other has transgressed some rule of tribal morality or etiquette.

In such a case the "joker" will bide his time until some public occasion arises. Then he will boldly come forward and twit the culprit with his deed in the face of the assembled throng and to his utter discomfiture. Against this punishment there is no redress, for nothing said by a joking relative can be retracted. The only thing a man can do is to wait for an offense on the part of his humorist and then treat him to a dose of his own medicine.

### Annual Squab Production.

The production of squabs from each pair of breeders varies from one to two to as high as ten or eleven pairs a year, but an average of from six to seven pairs is a fair estimate, although some squab breeders do better than this. Squabs usually sell at the highest prices during cold weather, as pigeons do not breed as freely during the winter as during the spring.

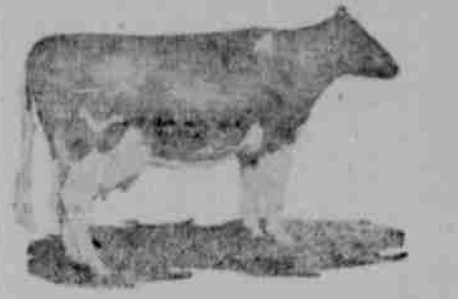
## EXERCISE CARE IN FEEDING DRY COWS

A dry cow should have about the same ration as a milking cow, but less of it. The drain upon her system is essentially the same for the seventy five days before she freshens as it is when milking, but of a milder form, writes H. E. Cook in the American Agriculturist.

There are three plans that one may choose from during this period. The first is to feed a balanced ration, of which the following may be a very good sample for a 1,000 pound cow. Twenty-five pounds silage made from ripe corn, four pounds oats or barley straw, four pounds clover or mixed hay, three pounds bran or oats, one pound linseed or distillers' grains.

This ration ought to maintain the animal in very good form in most cases and probably make a slight gain in weight. I am thoroughly convinced that she should be gaining when she freshens, both for health and profit, and the two are closely related. This ration is nearly all of home grown stuff.

If the owner desires to do so it may be entirely of home grown feeds by feeding entirely of oats as a grain ration. If we watch the hovels closely



Until recently the Holstein cow K. P. Pontiac Lass, herewith shown, held the seven day record for butter fat production. Her record, made in 1912, was 58.2 pounds of milk containing 33.94 pounds of butter fat. This record has just been beaten by Ormsby Jane Segie Auggie, also a Holstein, which produced in seven days 22.1 pounds of butter fat, equal to more than forty-four pounds of commercial butter.

and keep them open there will be small danger from fever. A clinical thermometer in the barn will help out.

Another ration may be used for cows that are to be put into advanced regular tests when they freshen—thirty pounds of ripe corn silage, eight pounds of mixed hay, four pounds of bran, two pounds of oats, two pounds of distillers' grains and one pound of linseed meal.

Animals will take on flesh rapidly during the dry period if fed this ration. It is surprising how much a cow will eat at this time and not fever her system or impair her usefulness if the feed is uniformly provided and not crowded into the last days. In fact, the last week before calving she should, like all mothers to be, eat sparingly. There will be a tendency to fever, and cooling feeds should be fed. I do not mean that she should be starved, but the cow herself will have some judgment and nature's warning should be observed. She will, however, be thirsty, and plenty of water must be given not less than twice a day and more frequently if convenient.

I do not know that any one has discovered the exact length of time for a cow to go dry. It must necessarily vary, but they should have a rest from the milking period. If they cannot be dried off and freshen once a year then breed them to freshen at greater intervals—that is, once in fourteen months or perhaps fifteen or eighteen months. It is the most satisfactory method that I have found. The principle is sound, and the length of time can be made to fit each individual cow. For short period milkers breed them to calve once in eleven or twelve months.

### RUN-DOWN WOMAN

Made Strong By Our Vinol

Fort Edward, N. Y.—"I was in a run-down, nervous and weak condition, so I could not do the housework for my little family of three. I had taken cod liver oil emulsions and other remedies without benefit. A friend told me about Vinol. I tried it and it soon built up my strength and made me a well woman so I now do all of my housework."—Mrs. ELMER GLIDEN.

We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, for all run-down, weak and debilitated conditions. Look-Paterson Drug Co., Alma, Mich.

You may be famous for your cooking, or just a "beginner"

In Either Case

## KC BAKING POWDER

will help you. Its goodness recommends it.

